A GREAT TURN-OUT OF SOLDIERS AND WHAT CRITICS SAID OF IT.

Didn't Like Gen. Roe's Stirrups-Thought the 71st Regiment Outmarched the 7th-And Veterans Found the March Too Long and Objected to Some in It.

Old soldiers and young soldiers, veterans of the greatest and veterans of the latest of the nation's wars, paraded yesterday in honor of the nation's soldier dead. It was a brave showing of soldiers, old and roung; the finest, perhaps, that the city has seen in many years. There were features about the parade that evoked

In the opinion of military sharps in the reviewing stand, the Seventh Regiment, for once in its history, was out-marched by another New York regiment. And the regiment that took its measure, according o the critics, was the Seventy-first, Col. William G. Bates commanding. There was no doubt that the Seventh, with its splendid band and drum corps, the largest aggregation of musicians in the paraderith its white trousers, cadet-gray coats and its workmanlike ambulance corps. made the finest moving picture, but Col. Appleton's command did not present the almost perfect company-front alignment when passing in review that was presented by the companies of the Seventy-first.

Most of the company units of the Seventh preserved the high marching standard which has made the regiment famous. Some of them, however, showed a very ragged front. Every company of the Seventy-first, on the other hand, marched as well as the best of the Seventh. Time was when the Seventyfirst was not a remarkably fine show or parade. All of which suggests recent hard work of officers and men along the lines of military efficiency.

But the military sharps in the reviewing stand had their hammers rapping before the Seventh came along and, lese majeste though it may have been, they rapped the Major-General commanding the National Guard of the State, Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe. Gen. Roe is a graduate of West Point and served in both the First and Second United States Cavalry. The critics said that the rules provide that the ball of the foot only shall rest in the stirrup. Gen. Roe's saddle was fitted with highly polished, open brass stirrups, and when he passed the reviewing stand the stirrups were home to the heels of the boots. This would have been all right for a huntsman or for a jockey. The sharps insisted, though, that Gen. Roe bad no official business to ride on parade with hunting or racing stirrups.

They said also that Gen. Roe's stirrup straps were too short. They pointed to Major Oliver B. Bridgman, when he rode along at the head of Squadron A, as having a perfect cavalry seat. Major Bridgman rode with a "straight leg," that is, with stirrup straps so long that there was no bend in the leg at the knee, and with stirrups exactly under the ball of the foot.

As for the old veterans, many of them did not like the new line of march and the length of it. The line of vesterday's parade was up Central Park West from Fiftyninth street to Seventy-second, through Seventy-second street to Broadway, to Eighty-sixth street, to Riverside Drive, to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth street. to Ninetieth street and dismiss: This route involved a march of something over two miles of parade, to say nothing of the marching that had to be done to get to the place of formation and the place of dis-

missal

The old soldiers said that the old line of march from Washington Square to the Worth Monument, or just about a mile, was long enough, and that they could drop into line without the necessity of dodging so many trolley cars as they had to yesterday in the vicinity of the Grand Circle. It is certain that the surface cars, two north and south lines and one cross-town line. and south lines and one cross-town line at the Circle, delayed the formation at the

But the old veterans were not bothered so much by the line of march and the length of it as they were by another feature of the parade. In the Seventh division marched a number of Italian military and semi-military organizations, under command of Port Warden James E. March, Gov. Ordell's Italian boss in this city. March Odell's Italian boss in this city. March got an invitation for his followers to take from Grand Marshal Frederick L. schaefer. When the fact became known in Grand Army circles, certain members of Noah L. Farnham Post and Lafayette Post declared that they would not turn out if the Italians did. They said that the Memorial Day was a function sacred to old soldiers, and there ought to be no place in it for fantastic organizations not at all in thuch with the spirit of the day.

for fantastic organizations not at all in touch with the spirit of the day.

The Italians marched, however, and so did Farnham and Lafavette posts. Each Italian organization carried a big American flag and beside it the flag of Italy. This was what got on the nerves of the old soldiers. In fact, some of them became very indigenent over it as they were over the indignant over it, as they were over the carrying of the tri-color of France beside the Stars and Stripes by the two French organzations, the Grenadiers Rochambeau and Guardes Lafayette. In venting his ings on this point, a member of Farnham

"The experience this year ought to be enough for the Grand Army in New York for all time. I think, and there are other veterans who agree with me, that the presence of these foreign flags in our parade to-day—carried for no semblance of international excuse, but simply to please a lot of organizations whose members cannot have anything in common with us on a day like this "is little short of an insult to those who knew but one flag and died for it. I shall be very much mistaken if action by the national G. A. R. headquarters, if that shall be necessary will not prevent the shall be necessary, will not prevent the introduction of such features in a Memorial Day perade in the features."

re were ten divisions in the parade and there were not far from 15,000 men in the parade and there were not far from 15,000 men in line. The scheme of the parade was five divisions of Grand Army posts, followed by a division of Spanish War veterans, a division of independent organizations, a division of church and allied cadet corps, a division of school cadets and last the division headed by the Hebrew Sheltering vision headed by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Battalion, the whole escorted by a detachment of regulars and the National Guard from Manhattan.

Guard from Manhattan.

The parade was late in moving, and it was a good bit after 10 o'clock when the right of line reached the reviewing stand, at the foot of West Eighty-ninth street. Half an hour before that, Acting Governor Frank W. Higgins, the reviewing officer, and members of the Governor's staff came up, eecorted by the Old Guard and its fine band. The Acting Governor was received at the stand by the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Millitary Society of the War of 1812, in command of S. Howland Pell, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the commander.

Some time afterward, Major-Gen. Corbin, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, came along, attended by his aides. A few others of the expected reviewing party arrived later, but there were many notable absentees, including Major-Gens. Sickles, McMahon and Anson G. McCook; Col. John J. McCook, Senators Platt and Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss and Recorder Col. John J. McCook, Senators Platt and Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss and Recorder Goff

When the Regulars, consisting of eight companies of coast artillery from Forts Siccum. Jay, Totten and Schuyler, marching as infantry under command of Col. A. H. Merrill of the Artillery Corps and headed by a squad of mounted police and the band of the Eighth United States Infantry, marched by there was ground. antry, marched by there was genuine enthusiasm. The Regulars made a fine appearance. They marched with the swing which is said to be peculiar to the Gen. Roe, with his stirrups in the wrong fresh west to northwes

place, got a rousing reception and so did squadron A, Major Bridgman leading. The Twenty-second Regiment, Col., Franklin Bartlett riding his fine bay cob, got a great "hand," and did some fine march-ing. Then came the First and Second batteries, with their guns, and there was

ing. Then came the First and Second batteries, with their guns, and there was more applause.

Following the citizen artillerymen came the regiments of the First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith commanding. When the Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton leading, came up, the people on the stand broke loose and cheered for all they were worth, and they kept it up for the Sixty-ninth, Col. Duffy, which was right behind the Seventh. Then came the Eighth and Ninth. Some of the Captains of the latter regiment forgot to order their commands to shift from port to right shoulder arms after passing the stand.

The Seventy-first Regiment, the United States Marines and the First Battalion of Naval Militia passed, and then came the veterans. The Veteran Zouave Association and the Anderson Zouaves, only ten of whom out of the original regiment were left to parade yesterday, got the ovation of the day, but whenever an army post carrying tattered battle flags marched by the cheers and the applause broke loose again. The left of the line passed the stand at 1:30 o'clock. The parade was followed by exercises at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Mortiment, including an address by Dr. P. H. Murphy.

BIG PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

BIG PARADE IN BROOKLYN. Between 8,000 and 9,000 Were in Line

-Colors for American Volunteers. The Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn was one of the largest and most imposing held there in several years, and no previous turnout of the kind drew such an immense and enthusiastic throngs of spectators. There were between 8,000 and 9,000 participants in the parade, of whom about 1,500 belonged to the rapidly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was for these gray haired veterans that the

applause was most pronounced. The column, composed of ten divisions, was formed at Bedford avenue and South Eighth street, and with a squad of mounted police men as an escort, started shortly after 10 o'clock under the command of Col. James D. Bell with a staff which included many of the leading veterans in Brooklyn.

The United States troops, comprising a detachment of the Eighth Infantry, eight companies of artillery and marines and bluejackets from the navy yard, under the command of Col. G. G. Grenough, formed the first division, having the right of The other divisions were as follows: SECOND DIVISION.

Second Brigade, National Juard, Jen. James McLeer commanding Second Signal Corps, Forty-seventh Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, Twenty-third Infantry, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery; Third Battery, Light Artillery; Troop C, Cavalry; Second Battalion, Naval Militia Naval Militia
The third, fourth and fifth divisions contained the various Grand Army posts.

Spanish War Veterans, Joseph Lutz commanding. SEVENTH DIVISION Sons of Veterans, Frank T. Davis command-

Knights of St. John and Malta, Gen. Nicholas A. Hartmann; Knights of Columbus Regiment, Col. William A. Burns

Regiment, Col. William A. Burns

NINTH DIVISION

American Volunteer Cadets, Capt. Homer
C. Grosseup, commanding; First Regiment,
Capt. George H. Jackson, Jr.: Second Regiment, Capt. George N. Sewatt: Third Regiment, Capt. Edward Quinn

The tenth division included the Boys'
Brigade, Marshal J. H. Tillston commanding,
in which there were twenty-one separate
organizations.

A stand was erected in front of the Hanover Club, near the starting point, and here
the parade was first reviewed by Borough
President Martin W. Littleton, who was
afterward hurried in an automobile to
the regular review stand on the Prospect
Park Plaza, close to the Soldiers and Sailors'
Arch. where whe parade was dismissed.
The line of march was along Bedford avenue
to Sw.Mark's, to Grand avenue, to Washington avenue, to Fastern Parkway, through on avenue, to Eastern Parkway, through

"I accept this flag, and to these boys, in whom is locked up the destiny of this republic, I give it in return. The red lipped girls have kissed it and mothers and wives and daughters and sisters have bathed it in their tears and hope and love. Take it, and remember that it is not the flag of the King or the Queen or the Mikado or the Emperor, but it is your flag and my flag and the flag of every American boy and every American girl."

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, the venerable one-

legged veteran, in presenting a bronze of the cadets, for proficiency in drill, said:
"Let me commend to you the bravery
and the tenacity of the Japanese, and, when you know you are right, the stubbornner of the Russians."

At the close of the parade delegations of the veterans went to the various ceme-teries to strew flowers on the graves of their dead comrades and hold memorial

Enthusiasm in Newark.

Memorial Day was celebrated in Newark resterday with great enthusiasm. All the Grand Army posts turned out in the morning inder the leadership of Grand Marshal David D. Keefe and were escorted by the mounted police, the First Troop, a battalion of police on foot, the First Regiment, under Col. Freeman; the Elizabeth Light Battery, the Newark Catholic Infantry, seniors and juniors, in two divisions; the Columbian Guards and several other Italian

miformed organizations. Committees from the various posts went to the several connectives with floral decorations and paid tribute to comrades who had gone before. Services were held in many of the churches, and the flags on public buildings all over the city were at helf mast. alf mast.

The Weather.

The high pressure area which had kept the yeather fair in the Atlantic States for the past week began to move off the coast yesterday and was followed by an area of low pressure that started from he southwest on Friday, and was carrying cloudy and showery weather and thunder storms into the East Gulf States and the Lake regions at

cloudy and threatening conditions into the Atlantic States, with thunderstorms at night. It was generally cooler in the States west of the Mississippi and warmer in the Atlantic States. In this city the day was cloudy and threatening, with thunderstorms in the evening; west, fresh south erly winds, becoming brisk at night; average hu o sea level, at 8 A. M., 20.02; at 3 P. M., 29.85.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

WABHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, rain, followed by fair, o-day: fair to-morrow: fresh north to northeast

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, rain to-day, followed by fair in the after-noon: fair to-morrow; fresh north to northeast winds.

Por the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, showers and cooler to-day; shower to morrow; fresh south winds. For western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh northeast to north winds. For New England, fair to-day and to-morre

ROOSEYELT AT GETTYSBURG.

PRESIDENT MAKES AN ADDRESS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Artillery, set Up Where the First Shot of the Conflict Was Fired, Welcomes Him With a Salute-Civil War Was a Lift Toward Better Things, He Says.

GETTYSBURG, May 30 .- To-day, for the first time since 1863, the President of the United States delivered an address on the battlefield of Gettysburg, the scene of the great and bloody conflict that was the pivotal point of the civil war. Forty-one years ago President Lincoln spoke few words of his brief address which has since become so famous. To-day President Roosevelt visited the battlefieldnow a great national reservation and cemetery-and spoke for half an hour to a great crowd of visitors and townsmen of the war between the States and of the heroes who distinguished themselves in the three days conflict waged back and forth across the historic ground.

In the intervening years between the addresses of Presidents Lincoln and Roosevelt, no President of the United States has visited the field to speak in public of the battle or to discuss the issues or results of the war between the States. Gen. Grant visited Gettysburg while President, but he went and returned unannounced, refusing to make even the briefest address on the most historic ground of the war. President Hayes did likewise.

To-day, for the first time, it became publicly known that President Cleveland accepted an invitation to speak at Gettysburg on May 30, following his first inauguration, and that later, just a week or so prior to Decoration Day, he changed his mind, giving his reasons in a letter to Gen, Daniel E. Sickles of New York, the chairman of the committee on arrangements. In his letter to Gen. Sickles, President Cleveland said he had changed his mind because of his belief that no man who did not take part in the great conflict at Gettysburg and to whom by every law of nature and reason the battlefield was not hallowed ground was qualified to address the American public ipon the subject of the great battle, and also because everything that could be said, from now until the end of time, had been said by President Lincoln in his address of Nov. 19, 1863.

As long ago as last December President Roosevelt accepted the invitation to speak at Gettysburg to-day. The arrangements were left in the hands of a local committee of the G. A. R., headed by Chief Clerk Bayly of the Pension Office. A special train of three cars left Washington last night for Gettysburg with the President and party on board. Among the guests of the committee, in addition to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Carow, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Secretary to the President Loeb, were Gen. Sickles of New York, who lost a leg at Gettysburg; Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded one of the corps of the Union army during the three days' fight, and Commissioner of Pension Ware, also a veteran of the civil war.

The trip to Gettysburg, where the party was joined by Gov. Pennypacker and Representative Lafean of Pennsylvania, was uneventful, the train stopping at Penmar, on the crest of the Blue Ridge, for a greater part of the night, and arriving on the site of the battlefield at 8 o'clock this morning. The Third Battery of United States Artillery fired a Presidential salute of twentyone guns as the train stopped near the gates of the Gettysburg reservation.

During the eighteen-mile drive over the battlefield the only stop of any length was the arch.

More than thirty thousand persons, it is estimated, viewed the column as it filed under the Memorial Arch.

An exciting incident occurred while the column was at a brief halt in St. Mark's near Franklin avenue. A horse in Troop C took fright; ran away and dashed into the Third Battery. The rider turned a somersault from the back of the affrighted animal, which was then quickly subdued. The rider was not hurt.

Before the parade started the American Volunteer Cadets, who appeared in Rough Rider uniforms, received a stand of colors, two guidons, a State flag and a national emblem from Regent James L. Martin on behalf of Philadelphos Court, 552, Royal Arcanum. Borough President Littleton in accepting the colors on behalf of the cadets said:

"I accept this flag and to these hows."

"I guess the country is safe." remarked the President, "if you men who fought in the civil war can stand on the scene of your bitterest conflict and talk like this." In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the President's party was driven to the rostrum on the battlefield, where a crowd of more than 5,000 people were gathered.

Just as the President began his speech

the clouds began to gather, and before he was fairly started a pouring rain had set in that lasted until the party had left the grounds. The President was under cover and the audience out in the open air didn't seem to mind the wet, so the exercises were carried out practically as arranged for, with the exception of the speech of Commissioner of Pensions Ware, which was omitted, much to the apparent disappointment of the old soldiers present, who evidently wanted to see and hear the promulgator of the age pension order.

The President was introduced by Gov. Pennypacker and received an ovation, He said: THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Gov. Pennypacker alluded to the fact that to-day Pennsylvania mourns its senior Senator. The regiment which Senator Quay was instrumental in raising took part in this battle of Gettysburg-the battle in which Gov. Pennypacker shared. Senator Quay was not with it. He had gone with anoth regiment, and it is appropriate at this time to ecall the fact that, when the term of service of that regiment expired, just before Fredricksburg, Senator Quay declined to accept the discharge and continued as a voluntee with the army that fought at Fredericksburg and won the medal of honor on that bloody

double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which shall lastethrough the ages. As long as this repub-lic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long thrill the hearts of mankind.

The civil war was a great war for righteous ness; a war waged for the noblest ideals, but waged also in thoroughgoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift oward better things for the nations of mankind. Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentiousness masquerading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tymnny masquer ading as order; but this victorious war of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves and at the same time the stern insistence or the supremacy of the national law through out the length and breadth of the land

Moreover, this was one of those rare cor which it was to the immeasurable in erect of the vanquished that they should ose, while at the same time the victors ac quired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage f honor forever, not only the memory of

with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been restored in indestructible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self-sacri-fice and the devotion alike of the men who were the blue and the men who were the

is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation's future rise level to her past. Here fought the chosen sons of the North and the South, the East and the West. The armies which on this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long campaigning and desperate fighting into such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting is attacted by the proportionate loss—a loss unrivalled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles, a lose which in certain regiments was from three-fourths to four-

fifths of the men engaged.

Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nobly done, of supreme self-sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll, and the en-listed men were worthy, and even more than worthy, of those who led them. Every acre of this ground has its own associations. We see where the fight thundered through and around the village of Gettyeburg, where the artillery formed on the ridges, where the avalry fought, where the hills were attacked and defended, and where, finally, the great charge surged up the slope only to break on the summit in the bloody spray of gallant

But the soldiers who won at Gettysburg. he soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the memories of the war itself They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them heir children and their children's children might enjoy a lasting peace. They tool arms not to destroy, but to save liberty, no o overthrow, but to establish the supremact of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self-government and therefore fit liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed save by those who show them elves worthy of it.

In this world no privilege can be permanently appropriated by men who have no the power and the will successfully to assume the responsibility of using it aright. In his recent admirable little volume on freedom and responsibility in demogratic government, President Hadley of Yale has pointed out that the freedom which is worth anything is the freedom which means self-govern-ment and not anarchy. Freedom thus conceived is a constructive force, which enables an intelligent and good man to do better things than he could do without it; which its essence the substitution of self-restraint for external restraint-the substitution of a form of restraint which promotes progress for the form which retards it.

This is the right view of freedom; but it can only be taken if there is a full recognition of the close connection between liberty and responsibility in every domain of human ought. It was essentialy the view taken Abraham Lincoln, and by all those who, when the civil war broke out, realized that in a self-governing democracy those who desire to be considered fit to enjoy liberty must show that they know how to use it with moderation and justice in peace and how to fight for it when it is jeoparded by malice domestic or foreign levy.

The lessons they taught us are lessons as applicable in our everyday lives now as in the rare times of great stress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the power of fealty to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty, in hard, practical, common-sense fashion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease. They had that love of country, that love of justice, that love of their fellow men, without which power and resourceful efficiency but make a man a danger to his fellows. Yet, in addition thereto, they likewise possessed the power and the because they combined the power of fealty they likewise possessed the power and the efficiency; for otherwise their high purpose would have been barren of result. They knew each how to act for himself, and yet each how to act with his fellows. They learned, as all the generation of the civil war learned that rare indeed is the chance to do any-thing worth doing by one sudden and violent

would be ended in ninety days, the men cried loudest "On to Richmond!" if they had the right stuff in them speedily learned their error; and the war was actually won by those who settled themselves steadfastly down to fight for three years, or for as much longe as the war might last, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but by a hundred painful and tedious campaigns In the East and the West the columns adranced and recoiled, awared from side side, and again advanced; along the coasts the black ships stood endlessly off and or mirals emerged into the light, each to face his crowded hour of success or failure; the men and pushed forward those in front, an final victory was due to the deeds of all who played their parts well and manfully, in the scores of battles, in the countless skirmishes,

missioned officers, or in the ranks - wherever and whenever duty called them. Just so it must be for us in civil-life. can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it, only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, lo ally, and with common sense, in whatever position life allots to him. National great ness is of slow growth. It can not be forced and yet be stable and enduring for it is based fundamentally upon national character, and national character is stamped deep in a people by the lives of many generations. The men who went into the army had to submit to discipline, had to submit to restraint through he government of the leaders they had chosen, as the price of winning.

in march, in camp, or in reserve, as con

So we, the people, can preserve our liberty and our greatness in time of peace only b surselves exercising the virtues of honesty of self-restraint and of fair dealing between men have seen countries lose their liberty. because their people could not restrain and order themselves, and therefore for eited the right to what they were unable to use with

It was because you men of the civil war both how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need that we and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial Day, or this great battlefield, we commemorate only the chiefs who actually won this battle not only Meade, and his lieutenants. Han ock and Reynolds and Howard and Sickles and the many others whose names flame in our annals; but also the chiefs who had made the Army of the Potomac what it was, and those who afterward led it in the campaign which were crowned at Appomattox; and furthermore, those who made and used its dinary genius for organization: Rosecrans Buell, Thomas, the unyielding, the steadfast and that great trio, Sherman, Sheridan and last and greatest of all, Grant himself the silent soldier whose hammer-like blows finally beat down even the prowess of the men who fought against him.

Above all, we meet here to pay homage o the officers and enlisted men who served and fought and died, without having as their chiefs had, the chance to write their names on the tablets of fame; to the men who marched and fought in the ranks, who were buried in long trenches on the field of battle, who died in cots marked only by numbers the hospitals; who, if they lived, when the war was over, went back each to his tesk on th farm or in the town, to do his duty in peace as he had done it in war; to take up the thread of his working life where he had dropped them of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of their own valiant deeds of those who, no less valiantly and meet to pay reverent hemans to the deed

All are at one now-the sons of those who wore the blue and the sons of those who wore the gray—and all can unite in paying respect to the memory of those who fell, each of them giving his life for his duty as he saw it, and all should be at one in learning from the deaths of these men how to live usefully while the times call for the performance of the countless necessary duties of everyday life, and how to hold ourselves ready to die nobly should the nation ever again demand of her sons the ultimate proof of loyalty.

At the conclusion of the exercises the Presidential party left for Washington, arriving there at a quarter past 8 this even-

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT. President Fornes the Chairman, and Dr.

Finley of City College the Orator. Despite the thunderstorm which broke just when people were starting for the enter-tainment given by the G. A. R. Memorial Committee, the Metropolitan Opera House was nearly filled last night with an audience largely made up of women when the chairman of the committee called the assemblage to order and introduced President C. V. Fornes as the permanent chairman.

Mr. Fornes spoke only for about ten minutes. Then he introduced the Metropolitan Male Quartet, who sang Fitzhugh's Beware" so well that they were recalled three times. Mrs. Marie Gibson sang Bemberg's "Nymphes and Fauns," and was recalled three times. She responded the last time with "The Star Spangled Banner." The entire audience rose and joined in the chorus. Avery Belvoe next sang a selection from "Un Ballo in Maschera" responded to recalls with patriotic

Miss Rose Oothout's recitation, "Rosalind's Surrender," was perhaps the great hit of the evening. She had to answer to recall after recall before the veterans would

consent to letting her go.

Dr. John H. Finley, president of the City
College, delivered the oration. He was
followed by the Montauk Ladies' Quartet
and by Seymour Bulkley, who read an
original poem. The exercises closed with
the singing of "America" in which the
entire audience igned

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON. Exercises at Arlington and Other Ceme-

entire audience joined.

teries and at the Soldiers' Home. WASHINGTON, May 30.-Memorial Day was observed with the usual exercises at the emeteries about Washington. The graves of soldiers and sailors were decorated with flowers and speeches were made in memory of the nation's dead. The address at Arlington was delivered by Gen. John C. Black, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., who told of the significance of Memorial Day in the national calendar.

Many veterans, sons of veterans and

daughters of veterans participated in the

daughters of veterans participated in the exercises at the Congressional Cemetery, where Chaplain Charles C. Pierce of the army delivered the oration. Exercises were held also at St. Elizabeth's, Glenwood, Mount Olivet, Prospect Hill and St. Mary's.

The services at the Soldiers' Home were participated in by a throng of children, who assisted in the placing of floral tributes on the graves. Mrs. John A. Logan was present during the exercises, a feature of which was the placing of a wreath of flowers on Gen. Logan's tomb by a delegation from that officer's regiment.

Battle Ground Cemetery was of special interest to the people of Washington, because it was there that citzens of the national capital rallied to drive Early from his threatening position in 1864. Addresses

his threatening position in 1864. Addresses were made by Commissioner Macfarland, Wilton J. Lambert and T. C. Noyes.

AT GRANT'S TOMB. Mrs. Grant Sartoris and Mrs. Cramer at

the Services There. Memorial services for Gen. Grant were held at his tomb, on Riverside Drive, yesterday afternoon by U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, to which this honor has been given annually. The U. S. gunboat Topeka, anchored off 121st street fired the national salute of twentyone guns, and after the singing of "America" by the members of the Post and their guests on the east side of the monument, Commander Miles O'Reilly, G. A. R., delivered the Grand Army address for the

the post, read a prayer, in which the au-dience joined Corporal James Tanner delivered the oration.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Mrs.

Cramer, Gen. Grant's only surviving sister, occupied places on the platform.

After the benediction and the sounding aps, the members of the post filed into cophagus. There was a large wreath of bronze oak leaves from Gen. Fred Grant and one of laurel from the White House.

SERVICE FOR THE A. O. H.

.500 Members in the Cathedral Hear Mgr. Mooney Praise Their Organization.

Fifteen hundred members of the Ancient order of Hibernians attended the first memorial mass of their organization in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. Mgr. Charles H. McCready, rector of Holy Cross Church, and county chaplain of the order, celebrated the mass, assisted by Father James S. Ferris of Holy Cross and Father Dunn of St. John's Church as dea-Father Dunn of St. John's Church as dea-cons. Vicar-General Mooney preached.

"You have become a power for good in our community," he told the Hibernians.

"You have a mission to fulfil, the mission of every earnest Catholic organization, to spread your faith, to uplift your people and to serve both this great land and that o our birth or the birth of your sires."
The great arches of the Cathedral entrance ere draped with American flags, and over

BY GEN. DIX'S GRAVESIDE. His Message About the Fing Commended to Young America.

he main arch floated the Irish flag.

The grave of Gen. John A. Dix, in Trinity Cemetery, was the scene of an impressive Memorial Day ceremony. John A. Dix Post, No. 135, G. A.R., marched to the grave and held services there. Prof. William K Wickes of Syracuse delivered an oration Chopin's Funeral March was played as the veterans approached the grave. At the close of the services the band played "America" and a bugler sounded "taps."

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Prof. Wickes addressed himself to the young men of to-day.

"Honor the flag," he said, "in peace, if possible; but if dark days come again, remember the words of the man whom we have met to honor, 'If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'"

Memorial Day O bserved in Petersburg, Va. PETERSBURG, Va., May 30.--Memorial Day was observed in Petersburg by the closing of the banks and public buildings. This afternoon a large crowd went out from Petersburg and the surrounding country to the National Cemetery at Poplar Grove, in Dinwiddie county, where are buried many thousands of Union soldiers who were killed around Petersburg, to take part in the memorial exercises held there under the auspices of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. Appropriate memorial exercises were also held at the Natoinal Cemetery at City Point.

Memorial Services at Mt. McGregor. SARATOGA, May 30.-James B. McKean Post, No. 498, Grand Army of the Republic, to-day, in accordance with its annual custom, held memorial exercises in the Gen. Ulysses S. Grant cottage on Mount McGregor, where on the morning of July 23, nineteen years ago, the hero of Appomattox passed away. The cottage was decorated with a wealth of flowers and bunting.



BEGINNING TO-DAY.

A Special Sale of Pajamas and Night Shirts FOR MEN.

Comfortable, well tailored garments of imported fabrics, in which Morpheus may be wooed and won.

Pajamas.

Value \$3.50 to \$5.00.

At \$1.65 Of Dimity, Madras, Silk Mixtures, Mercerized Cheviot and kindred weaves.

Night Shirts. Value \$2.00 and \$2.50.

At \$1.10

Of Sateen, in white, blue or pink. Silk mixed Madras or silk and cotton fabrics.

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Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

PUBLICATIONS PUBLICATIONS. A love story of the stage HAMLIN GARLAND littles of "The Captain of the The Light of the The stitte of the stag , the depressing realities be hind the scenes, the surse of New York life, are trawn with a master touch Star Cloth SI.30 HARPER & BROTHERS

AT LAFAYETTE'S TOMB. Americans in Paris Hold Memorial Day Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Paris, May 30.-The members of the American colony here, headed by Ambassador Porter, went to the Picpus Cemetery and placed flowers on the tomb of Gen. Lafayette. Among those who attended were A. B. Blanchard, Second Secretary of the American Embassy; Consul-General Gowdy and Gen. Barnes. The Ambassador and other speakers

paid eloquent tributes to the never to be forgotten services rendered to the Americans by Gen. Lafayette.

THE ORGANIST WOULDN'T STOP. Played While Rector Waited to Pray-Ves tryman Cut Off the Organ's Wind. Henry B. Ridley's services as organist of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in East New York had a dramatic ending on Sunday night. As an

offertory solo Mr. Ridley played something which the rector, the Rev. Dr. Wendel. said resembled a collection of Scottish The Rev. Marcus B. Taylor, chaplain of jigs, and he did not stop until a vestryman went behind the organ and cut off the wind supply. This was after the congregation had been waiting fifteen minutes for the rector to lead them in prayer. Mr. Ridley's retirement is the result of a

grievance. For ten years he served as organist, but when recently he was asked to contribute something to the building fund he decided it was time for him to quit. Last Sunday was to be his last appearance at the organ, and as memorial services were to be held Dr. Wendel, Mr. Ridley says, asked him to play some patriotic music

While the offering was being collected Mr. Ridley started with a battle hymn Several other patriotic airs followed. The collection had been made by this time, but Mr. Ridley continued to play. Dr. Wendel waited until patience ceased to be a virtue Then he sent Henry Boudinot, the treasurer of the church, to Mr. Ridley with the request that he stop playing. But the organist still had a few patriotic selections left and he kept on playing.

"Let us pray," said the rector. But it was no use. Mr. Ridley was just beginning with "America" then. The congregation tittered. The rector's face was pale from excitement and exasperation. Mr. Boudinot finally came to the rescue. He ran behind the organ, jammed the bellows and "America" died away in a jumble of discordant notes.

Although Mr. Ridley was indignant, he held his peace and the rest of the service passed off quietly. Killed by Speeding Fire Engine.

While responding to a fire at 162 West Houston street, last night, Engine 24 knocked down Emilio Continelli, 23 years old,'a tailor of 176 West Houston street. Continelli's skull was fractured and he died almost instantly. The fire was on the first floor of a five story tenement and was quickly put out. Edward Pastine, the driver of Engine 24, went to the Macdougal street police station after the fire and was arrested He was later released by order of Coroner Goldenkranz.

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A. A. Vantine @ Co., Broadway, Bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

TOO MUCH GUN PLAY IN TEXAS. Petitions to Gov. Lanham From Big Bend

District for Troops to Preserve Order. Toilingua, Tex., May 30.-A petition to Gov. Lanham, signed by nearly every property holder and miner in the Big Bend district, asking that a sufficient force of rangers be placed there to preserve order and prevent bloodshed and other acts of lawlessness, has been sent to Sheriff Walton at Alpine, who promises to present it in person to the Governor. This petition is backed by another petition from Alpine, signed by all of the county officers and business men, and by still another from

Marathon. Among other things the petition recites that no attention is paid to the law prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons and that the local authorities are utterly unable to cope with the situation.

Died Unfurling the Flag. Berhard Lendbolt, 61, of 1022 Prospect evenue. The Bronx, told his two sons on Sunday night that the first to get up vesterday would have the honor of raising the flag. The father rose first, at about 7:30, and started to unfurl the flag. As he did so, he fell, and the noise awoke his son John. When John reached his father's side he was dead, The cause of death was apoplexy.

